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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/838,740	04/19/2001	Mark Weinzierl	107870.00026	9331
7590	04/01/2005		EXAMINER	
Robrt C. Klinger Jackson Walker L.L.P. Suite 600 2435 North Center Expressway Richardson, TX 75080			CASIANO, ANGEL L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2182	
			DATE MAILED: 04/01/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	09/838,740	WEINZIERL ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Angel L Casiano	2182

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 March 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 and 22-25 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-20 and 22-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

***Response to Amendment***

1. The present Office Action is in response to Amendment filed 31 December 2004.

Claims 1-20 and 22-25 are pending in the present application.

***Specification***

2. Previous Objection to the Title has been overcome. Examiner acknowledges corrections to the Specification included in the present Amendment.

***Claim Objections***

3. Previous Objection to Claim 1 has been overcome with the corrections filed in the present Amendment.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-10, 13 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holshouser [US 6,282,433 B1] in view of Donahue et al. [US 5,835,721].

Regarding claim 1, Holshouser teaches a system providing a wireless day planner (see Abstract; Fig. 3). The cited system includes a first communication device (see “RF module”; Fig. 3), a second communication device (see “IR module”), a processor (see “APU”; col. 2, lines 48-50), and an interface coupled to the communication device (see Figs. 1-3; col. 2, lines 54-55). In the Holshouser system, the communication devices, the interface, and the processor are coupled together (see Fig. 3). Holshouser teaches physically remote devices in wireless communication with the first communication device (see col. 2, lines 66-67; col. 3, lines 8-10). In addition, the second communication device (see Fig. 3, “36”) allows communication with “a nearby device” (see col. 3, lines 4-5). In particular, the wireless day planner discussed by Holshouser is able to “connect with other computers or to a local network” (see col. 3, lines 13-14). Nonetheless, although the reference clearly suggests communication between devices (as part of a local network), it does not explicitly cite this communications as being “via at least the first or second communication device”, as claimed. Regarding this aspect, Donahue teaches a communication device which allows a first and second device to communicate wirelessly (see Figure 1, “10”; col. 4, lines 37-50). At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the cited disclosures in order to obtain “flexibility in positioning the first and second” (see Donahue, col. 4, lines 61-63) devices. Furthermore, Examiner submits that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the disclosures since the resulting combination would have allowed communication between devices without having to “point at each other” (see Donahue, col. 4, lines 62-63; Holshouser, Fig. 3, “36”).

As for claim 2, Holshouser teaches the system integrating the communication devices, the interface, and the processor in communicative proximity to each other (see Fig. 3).

As for claim 3, the communication devices disclosed by Holshouser are adapted to communicate wirelessly with a computing device (see col. 3, lines 4-6; col. 5, lines 46, 51 and 55).

As for claim 4, the communication devices disclosed by Holshouser are adapted to communicate wirelessly with a communications network (see Abstract).

As for claim 5, the communication devices in the prior art are transceivers (see Abstract; Figure 3, “Tx/Rx”).

In consideration of claim 6, the combination of references does not explicitly teach the communication devices as adapted to communicate wirelessly with a Cellular Digital Packet Data communications network. Nonetheless, Holshouser teaches wireless communication over a network (see Abstract). Furthermore, the system disclosed in the cited prior art includes a cellular telephone as part of the disclosure (see col. 1, line 51). It is well known that CDPD (Cellular Digital Packet Data) is a protocol for wireless two-way transmission, which was developed for cellular phone frequencies. Therefore, since Holshouser teaches a cellular telephone as part of its system, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time of the invention, to communicate information using CDPD protocol, since it is a well known wireless standard.

As for claim 7 Holshouser teaches a Local Area Network (LAN) wireless connection (see Abstract; col. 1, lines 27-28).

As for claim 8, the combination of references (see Holshouser) teaches a wireless connection to a network (see Abstract). However, the cited art does not specify the network as being a Wide Area Network (WAN). It is known in the art that WAN are networks which connect LAN (Local Area Networks). Accordingly, the combination of references teaches a LAN wireless connection (see Holshouser; col. 3, lines 13-14). One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to connect the cited system to a WAN (e.g. internet), since it would allow communication with multiple users and computers in different locations.

As for claim 9, Holshouser teaches a communication device adapted to communicate wirelessly with a Global Positioning System (GPS) (see col. 3, line 17).

As for claim 10, the Holshouser system teaches a data entry coupled to the interface (see Figure 3, “26”).

As for claim 13, although a “thin-client” is not expressly included in the combination of disclosures, Holshouser teaches enabling the interface to receive an external device (see col. 2,

lines 65-66; see Fig. 3, “30”). It is well known in the art that a “thin-client” is an example of an external device, which would have been connected to the prior art interface.

Regarding claim 23, this constitutes a variation of the wireless day planner portfolio system disclosed in previous claims. The combination of references as exposed in the present Office action, teaches or suggests the limitations corresponding to the system. Accordingly the present claim is rejected under the same rationale.

As for claims 24-25, these are dependent upon claim 23. Accordingly, claims 23-25 are directed to a variation of the previously rejected system. The combination of references included in the present Office action, either teaches or suggests all the limitations corresponding to the system claimed. These claims are rejected under the same rationale.

6. Claims 11-12 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holshouser [US 6,282,433 B1] in view of Donahue et al. [US 5,835,721] in further view of Wang et al. [US 5,786,921].

As for claims 11 and 12, the cited combination does teach wireless communication (see Abstract) as well as a display, indicating information to the user (see Holshouser col. 2, lines 56-57). However, the combination of references (Holshouser in view of Donahue) does not explicitly teach a (LED) Light Emitting Diode coupled to the processor to provide wireless

communication status. Regarding this limitation, Wang et al. teaches the use of LED to indicate status information (see col. 18, lines 23-28). Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate an LED into the combination of disclosures in order to indicate wireless communication status information, since LED provides a display as an indication.

Regarding claim 22, Holshouser teaches a system providing a wireless day planner (see Abstract; Fig. 3). The Holshouser system also includes a wireless device (see “RF module”; Fig. 3), an infrared (see “IR module”), a processor (see “APU”; col. 2, lines 48-50), and an interface coupled to the communication device (see Figs. 1-3; col. 2, lines 54-55). In the Holshouser system, the communication devices, the interface, and the processor are coupled together (see Fig. 3). Nonetheless, although the reference clearly suggests communication between devices (as part of a local network), it does not explicitly cite this communications as being “via at least the first or second communication device”, as claimed. Regarding this aspect, Donahue teaches a communication device which allows a first and second device to communicate wirelessly (see Figure 1, “10”; col. 4, lines 37-50). At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the cited disclosures in order to obtain “flexibility in positioning the first and second” (see Donahue, col. 4, lines 61-63) devices. In another aspect of the claim, the combination of references does not explicitly teach a (LED) Light Emitting Diode coupled to a processor to provide wireless communication status. Regarding this aspect, Wang et al. teaches wireless communication (see Abstract). Wang et al. also teaches the use of LED to indicate status information (see col. 18, lines 23-28). Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art

would have been motivated to incorporate an LED into the combination of disclosures in order to indicate wireless communication status information, since LED provides a display as an indication.

7. Claims 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holshouser [US 6,282,433 B1] in view of Vook et al. [US 5,636,220].

Considering claim 14, Holshouser teaches a communication device (see Fig. 3), an interface coupled to the communication device (see Figs. 1-3; col. 2, lines 54-55), a processor coupled to the communication device (see col. 2, lines 51-52), and a data entry system coupled to the interface (see Fig. 3; col. 2, line 55). However, the cited prior art does not explicitly teach the system as being a “wireless portfolio”. Nonetheless, it should be noted that the cited reference teaches the system having its elements together within a housing (see col. 2, line 46). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the “portfolio”, as claimed, constituted a type of housing, as disclosed by Holshouser. Holshouser however fails to explicitly teach a “first device” being “physically remote from the interface” which “may wirelessly communicate with a second device that is physically remote from the interface via the communication device”. Holshouser also teaches the communication device as being connected to a “local area network”. Vook et al. teaches a wireless network (see Title). As part of the network, Vook et al. teaches a device, which may allow a first and second device to communicate (see Figure 2; col. 2, lines 35-37). In order to implement a wireless network, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated combine the references and

therefore possibly allow communication between devices which are “physically remote” from an interface.

As for claim 15, Holshouser teaches enabling the interface to receive an external device (see col. 2, lines 65-66; see Fig. 3, “30”). It is well known in the art that a “thin-client” is an example of an external device, which would have been connected to the prior art interface.

As for claims 16, the cited art does not mention a “wireless portfolio” supporting an “Infra Red Data Association (IRDA) IR Comm. Protocol”. “Infra Red Data Association (IRDA) IR Communication Protocol” allows a computing device (e.g. computer, laptop, PDA) to communicate with other devices via infrared. Holshouser teaches infrared communication, as part of its disclosure (see col. 2, line 9; col. 3, lines 4-6). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to specify a protocol for wireless communication and infrared communication in order to allow proper communication with other devices, as disclosed by Holshouser.

As for claim 17, it is well know in the art that “Blue Tooth” is a specification for short-range communication among computing devices. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to specify a protocol for wireless communication and infrared communication in order to allow proper communication with other devices, as disclosed by Holshouser.

As for claims 18 and 19, the Holshouser device transceives audio (see col. 3, lines 32-33) and data (see Abstract) information.

8. Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holshouser [US 6,282,433 B1] in view of Donahue et al. [US 5,835,721] in further view of Ghirnikar et al. [US 6,216,001 B1].

Regarding claim 20, Holshouser teaches a system providing a wireless day planner (see Abstract; Fig. 3). The cited system includes means for communication (see Fig. 3) and means for transmitting a wireless signal (see Abstract). Although the reference clearly suggests communication between devices (as part of a local network), it does not explicitly cite this communications as being “between a first device and a second device that are physically remote from an interface coupled to a communication device”, as claimed. Regarding this aspect, Donahue teaches a communication device which allows a first and second device to communicate wirelessly (see Figure 1, “10”; col. 4, lines 37-50). At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to combine the cited disclosures in order to obtain “flexibility in positioning the first and second” (see Donahue, col. 4, lines 61-63) devices. The cited combination of references does not include means for monitoring a wireless communication status. Regarding this aspect, Ghirnikar et al teaches service level indication in a wireless communication device (see Title; col. 5, lines 37-47; col. 7, lines 11-15). At the time of the invention, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the cited combination of references, in order to allow “the user of the wireless communication device” to

have an “appropriate expectation off his/her current ability to originate and/or receive messages by way of the wireless communication device” (see Ghirnikar et al., col. 2, lines 4-7).

***Response to Arguments***

9. Applicant's arguments filed 23 December 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Accordingly, Examiner respectfully maintains his position as stated in previous Office action.

10. In response to applicant's arguments, the recitation “**wireless day planner**” has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

11. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., **wireless portfolio**) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). In particular, the claims are silent regarding the “portfolio” being capable of “holding objects such as a paper day planner, a binder for holding papers, pockets for holding change (coins), keys, credit cards, or any other accessories” (Page 18 of 24 in the Remarks). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification,

limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

12. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper *hindsight* reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

13. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation cited by the Examiner is "clear and particular". In detail, it would have been obvious at the time of the invention to combine the disclosures since Donahue teaches "flexibility in positioning first and second devices". In addition, Donahue teaches communication without having devices to "point at each other". Donahue particularly teaches

these limitations and advantages in column 4, lines 61-63 as well as Figure 1 of the cited patent. These limitations are not product of hindsight reasoning by the Examiner.

*Conclusion*

14. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

- Challa et al. [US 6396481 B1] teaches a portfolio 902 that is a block-like case having an ink capture device 904 mounted on one side and an image capture device such as PDA 906 mounted on the other side in a cavity.
- Gannage et al. [US 6691233 B1] teaches FIG. 3, which shows an illustrative handwriting capture system 210 which includes a PDA 230, an infrared transceiver housing 240, and an electronic tablet 260 mounted on respective panels of a bi-fold portfolio 215.

15. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

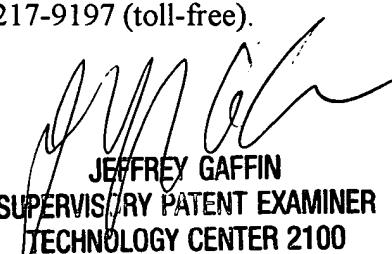
however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Angel L Casiano whose telephone number is 571-272-4142. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Gaffin can be reached on 571-272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Alc  
31 March 2005



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